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Trypanosomes.—The life history of various trypanosomes has been investigated with great care at the Runcorn Research Laboratory, Liverpool, by J. E. S. Moore and A. Breinl, with several collaborators. The results appear to be uniform and to differ markedly from those of previous work. These authors are unable to make any distinction between the so-called male, female and parthenogenetic forms of Schaudinn and hold that mere varieties in size or even in some morphological features when taken from different parts of the life cycle should not be spoken of under terms which imply conjugation when no such phenomenon takes place so far as is known. *Trypanosoma gambiense* and *T. lewisi* manifest a cyclical metamorphosis corresponding closely to alternate presence and absence of the parasites from the blood. Periods of maxima and minima alternate irregularly and not with the definite chronicity seen in the development of the malarial organisms. The coming of a minimum is accompanied by the formation of latent bodies consisting of nucleus and vesicle enclosed by a delicate covering of cytoplasm. These latent bodies lodge chiefly in the spleen and bone marrow and from them are developed later a new generation of the typical flagellate forms. Associated with the formation of the latent bodies is an interaction, which occurs at or near the maxima, between the extra-nuclear centrosome, perhaps better named the blepharoplast and the nucleus. It is inferred that the real sexual phase occurs within the transmitting insect, although other investigators look upon the rôle of the latter as purely mechanical.

In *T. equiperdum*, which is the cause of dourine, the entire life history is confined to a single animal and not complicated by transfer through an intermediate host. When inoculated in a rat the process appears identical with that outlined above, save that the round forms which occur at the period characteristic of latent bodies possess two long and delicate flagella. There is in the rat but a single maximum which is followed by the death of the host; in horses the parasites are not sufficiently numerous to permit the observer to follow the changes which take place.

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